Day : Sunday
Date: 9/19/2004

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Time: 21:57:53

Inventor Name Search Result

Your Search was:

Last Name = DICARLO
First Name = PAUL

Application#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name 43
10846476	Not Issued	020	05/13/2004	DEVICES AND METHODS FOR DELIVERING THERAPEUTIC OR DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS	DICARLO, PAUL
10830195	Not Issued	020	04/22/2004	EMBOLIZATION	DICARLO, PAUL
10828032	Not Issued	020	04/20/2004	CO-ACCESS BIPOLAR ABLATION PROBE	DICARLO, PAUL
10802092	Not Issued	020	03/15/2004	ABLATION PROBE WITH PELTIER EFFECT THERMAL CONTROL	DICARLO, PAUL
10791552	Not Issued	030	03/02/2004	EMBOLIZATION	DICARLO, PAUL
10791103	Not Issued	030	03/02/2004	EMBOLIC COMPOSITIONS	DICARLO, PAUL
10768855	Not Issued	020	01/29/2004	PRESSURE ACTUATED SAFETY VALVE WITH SPIRAL FLOW MEMBRANE	DICARLO, PAUL
10768629	Not Issued	020	01/29/2004	STACKED MEMBRANE FOR PRESSURE ACTUATED VALVE	DICARLO, PAUL
10768571	Not Issued	020	01/29/2004	PRESSURE ACTIVATED SAFETY VALVE WITH ANTI-ADHERENT COATING	DICARLO, PAUL
10768565	Not Issued	020	01/29/2004	PRESSURE ACTIVATED SAFETY VALVE WITH HIGH FLOW SLIT	DICARLO, PAUL
10768037	Not Issued	020	02/02/2004	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PERFORMING ABLATION USING A BALLOON	DICARLO, PAUL
10766608	Not Issued	020	01/27/2004	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR TREATING BREAST TISSUE	DICARLO, PAUL

10728248	Not Issued	030	12/04/2003	MEDICAL INSTRUMENT	DICARLO, PAUL
10700403	Not Issued	160	11/04/2003	EMBOLIC COMPOSITIONS	DICARLO, PAUL
10635789	Not Issued	030	08/06/2003	MONITORING SYSTEM FOR REMOTE DETECTION OF ENDOLEAKS AND/OR CHANGES IN MORPHOLOGY OF IMPLANTED ENDOLUMINAL DEVICES	DICARLO, PAUL
10629077	Not Issued	030	07/29/2003	DEVICE AND METHOD FOR LOADING A LUMINAL GRAFT FOR ENDOLUMINAL DELIVERY	DICARLO, PAUL
10462464	6758841	150	06/16/2003	PERCUTANEOUS ACCESS	DICARLO, PAUL
10422409	Not Issued	030	04/23/2003	METHOD AND ASSEMBLY FOR BREAST IMMOBILIZATION	DICARLO, PAUL
10406074	Not Issued	030	04/02/2003	ENDOVENOUS ABLATION MECHANISM WITH FEEDBACK CONTROL	DICARLO, PAUL
10392545	Not Issued	041	03/20/2003	DEVICES AND METHODS FOR DELIVERING THERAPEUTIC OR DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS	DICARLO, PAUL
10342950	Not Issued	071	01/15/2003	INTRALUMINALLY PLACEABLE TEXTILE CATHETER, DRAIN AND STENT	DICARLO, PAUL
10304249	Not Issued	030	11/26/2002	MULTI-PROPERTY NITINOL BY HEAT TREATMENT	DICARLO, PAUL
10245034	Not Issued	030	09/16/2002	DEVICES AND METHODS FOR AAA MANAGEMENT	DICARLO, PAUL
10152129	Not Issued	030	05/20/2002	APPARATUS AND SYSTEM FOR REMOVING AN OBSTRUCTION FROM A LUMEN	DICARLO, PAUL
10046658	Not Issued	071	01/14/2002	STENT DELIVERY SYSTEM	DICARLO, PAUL
09898936	Not Issued	083	07/03/2001	IMPLANT HAVING IMPROVED FIXATION TO A BODY LUMEN AND METHOD FOR IMPLANTING THE SAME	DICARLO, PAUL
09896864	6702847	150	06/29/2001	ENDOLUMINAL DEVICE	DICARLO, PAUL

				WITH INDICATOR MEMBER FOR REMOTE DETECTION OF ENDOLEAKS AND/OR CHANGES IN DEVICE MORPHOLOGY	
09896822	6607504	150	06/29/2001	PERCUTANEOUS ACCESS	DICARLO, PAUL
09507753	6540849	150	02/22/2000	PROCESS FOR THE IMPROVED DUCTILITY OF NITINOL	DICARLO, PAUL
09447228	Not Issued	041	11/22/1999	SUTURE ANCHOR AND DRIVE ASSEMBLY	DICARLO, PAUL
09362261	6485507	150	07/28/1999	MULTI-PROPERTY NITINOL BY HEAT TREATMENT	DICARLO , PAUL
09270949	6520983	150	03/17/1999	STENT DELIVERY SYSTEM	DICARLO , PAUL
09227407	6447664	150	01/08/1999	METHODS FOR COATING METALLIC ARTICLES	DICARLO , PAUL
09052214	6264689	150	03/31/1998	LOW PROFILE MEDICAL STENT	DICARLO , PAUL
08722739	5727428	150	10/01/1996	ACTUATING FORCES TRANSMISSION LINK AND ASSEMBLY FOR USE IN SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS	DICARLO , PAUL
08722737	5695522	150	10/01/1996	ACTUATING FORCES TRANSMISSION LINK AND ASSEMBLY FOR USE IN SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS	DICARLO , PAUL
08509966	5690676	150	08/01/1995	SUTURE ANCHOR AND DRIVE ASSEMBLY	DICARLO , PAUL
08326989	5590570	150	10/21/1994	ACTUATING FORCES TRANSMISSION LINK AND ASSEMBLY FOR USE IN SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS	DICARLO , PAUL
08091092	Not Issued	161	07/12/1993	SUTURE ANCHOR AND DRIVER ASSEMBLY	DICARLO , PAUL
07836679	5258016	150	02/14/1992	SUTURE ANCHOR AND DRIVER ASSEMBLY	DICARLO , PAUL
07716584	5282858	150	06/17/1991	HERMETICALLY SEALED IMPLANTABLE TRANSDUCER	DICARLO , PAUL
07681042	Not Issued	161	04/05/1991	SUTURE ANCHOR AND DRIVER ASSEMBLY	DICARLO , PAUL
07545398	5180388	150	06/28/1990	BONE PINNING SYSTEM	DICARLO , PAUL

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 6755856 B2

AB: Apparatus and methods for stenting are provided comprising a stent attached to a porous biocompatible material that is permeable to endothelial cell ingrowth, but impermeable to release of emboli of predetermined size. Preferred stent designs are provided, as well as preferred manufacturing techniques. Apparatus and methods are also provided for use at a vessel branching. Moreover, embodiments of the present invention may comprise a coating configured for localized delivery of therapeutic agents. Embodiments of the present invention are expected to provide enhanced embolic protection, improved force distribution, and improved recrossability, while reducing a risk of restenosis and thrombus formation.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6726701 B2

AB: A collapsible filter element for a transcatheter embolic protection device, the filter element comprises a collapsible filter body of polymeric material which is movable between a collapsed stored position for movement through a vascular system and an expanded position for extension across a blood vessel such that blood passing through the blood vessel is delivered through the filer element. A proximal inlet portion of the filter body has one or more inlet openings sized to allow blood and embolic material enter the filter body. A distal outlet portion of the filter body has a plurality of generally circular outlet openings sized to allow through-passage of blood, but to retain embolic material within the filter body. The distal outlet portion of the filter body in the region of the outlet openings has means for reducing shear stress on blood passing through the outlet openings. The shear stress reducing means includes lead-in and lead-out radiussed portioins of the filter body leading to the outlet holes. The porosity of the distal portion of the filter body decreases towards the distal end. A blind portion extends for at least 5% of the length of the body. Preferably there are between 200 and 300 outlet opening with an average diameter of approximately 150 microns.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 3. Document ID: US 6723112 B2

AB: One aspect of the present invention pertains to an implantable medical device for at least partially obstructing a neck portion of a vascular aneurysm. The device includes an occlusion subassembly comprising a base section and at least one lateral protrusion fixedly attached to the base section. A therapeutic agent is disposed upon at least one portion of at least one lateral protrusion.

☐ 4. Document ID: US 6702834 B1

AB: An embolic protection device for use in a blood vessel when an interventional procedure is being performed in a stenosed or occluded region to capture any embolic material which may be created and released into the bloodstream during the procedure. The device includes a filtering assembly having a self-expanding strut assembly and a filter element attached thereto. In one embodiment, the filtering assembly is attached to the distal end of a guide wire and is deployed within the patient's vasculature as the guide wire is manipulated into the area of treatment. A restraining sheath placed over the filtering assembly in a coaxial arrangement maintains the filtering assembly in its collapsed position until it is ready to be deployed by the physician. Thereafter, the sheath can be retracted to expose the filtering assembly which will then self-expand within the patient's vasculature. Interventional devices can be delivered over the guide wire and any embolic debris created during the interventional procedure and released into the blood stream will enter the filtering assembly and be captured therein. Other embodiments include filtering assemblies attached to an outer tubular member and inner shaft member which apply axial force to the distal ends of the assembly to either expand or contract the struts as needed.

☐ 5. Document ID: US 6702830 B1

AB: Material transport catheters and methods for their use rely on rotation of an impeller within a catheter body. The impeller preferably comprises an inner tube or shaft having a helical rotor formed over an outer surface thereof. Optionally, in the case of a tubular shaft, a second helical rotor may be provided within the shaft lumen in order to induce flow in opposite or in the same direction as induced by the outer helical rotor. Catheters may further comprise structures near their distal ends for disrupting clot, and are preferably introduceable over guidewires where the helical rotors are rotated directly over the guidewire. The catheters may include two or more impellers or impellers having two or more rotors in order to provide for circulation of materials at a target site within a patient body lumen.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 6. Document ID: US 6696666 B2

AB: A system and method for processing a tubular member comprises a hollow tubular member, a laser and a media flow. The laser is constructed and arranged to transmit laser energy to the tubular member. The laser energy is transmitted to the tubular member through a fluid column according to a predetermined pattern. The media flow is injected into the lumen of the hollow tubular member.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 7. Document ID: US 6695813 B1

AB: An embolic protection device includes a filtering assembly having a self-expanding strut assembly and a filter element. The filtering assembly can be attached to a guidewire and deployed within the patient's vasculature into an area of treatment. A restraining sheath maintains the filtering assembly in its collapsed position until it is ready to be deployed by the physician. Interventional devices can be delivered over the guidewire and any embolic debris created and released into the blood stream will enter the filtering assembly. The filtering assembly can be rotatably mounted on the guide wire and may include a dampening element which helps to prevent some shock force that may be transmitted along the guide to the deployed filtering assembly.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 8. Document ID: US 6692510 B2

AB: An aneurysm embolization device and deployment system for use in occluding the flow of blood at a preselected position within a vessel of the human body comprising a headpiece and a plurality of spherical members linked together with a central connecting member, which, when deployed the embolization device occludes the flow of blood in a high volume or wide neck aneurysm.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 9. Document ID: US 6685722 B1

AB: Embolectomy catheters, rapid exchange microcatheters, systems and methods for removing clots or other obstructive matter (e.g., thrombus, thromboemboli, embolic fragments of atherosclerotic plaque,

foreign objects, etc.) from blood vessels. This invention is particularly useable for percutaneous removal of thromboemboli or other obstructive matter from small blood vessels of the brain, during an evolving stroke or period of cerebral ischemia. In some embodiments, the embolectomy catheters of this invention are advanceable with or over a guidewire which has been pre-inserted through or around the clot. Also, in some embodiments, the embolectomy catheters include clot removal devices which are deployable from the catheter after the catheter has been advanced at least partially through the clot. The clot removal device may include a deployable wire nest that is designed to prevent a blood clot from passing therethrough. The delivery catheter may include telescoping inner and outer tubes, with the clot removal device being radially constrained by the outer tube. Retraction of the outer tube removes the constraint on the clot removal device and permits it to expand to its deployed configuration. An infusion guidewire is particularly useful in conjunction with the embolectomy catheter, and permits infusion of medicaments or visualization fluids distal to the clot.

☐ 10. Document ID: US 6682505 B2

AB: Methods and apparatus are provided for removing emboli generated during a surgical procedure comprising a catheter having proximal and distal ends, a lumen extending therethrough, an occlusive member affixed to the distal end, and at least one blood intake port disposed in a lateral surface of the catheter. The occlusive member preferably is disposed in a treatment vessel, and the blood intake port, when uncovered, permits a portion of the antegrade flow from a host vessel to be diverted into the lumen of the catheter. A pressure differential caused by the blood intake from the host vessel establishes a venturi-effect suitable for manipulating flow in the treatment vessel. The flow characteristics may be manipulated via the intake port to direct emboli into the lumen of the catheter for subsequent removal.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

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☐ 11. Document ID: US 6679903 B2

AB: The endoluminal device delivery assembly and method for release and deployment of an endoluminal therapeutic device at a desired location for treatment within the vasculature of a patient utilizes an elongated flexible tubular catheter with a tubular distal tip formed of a yieldable material mounted to the distal end of the catheter for releasably holding the proximal end of the endoluminal device. The endoluminal device can be dislodged from the tubular distal tip by a pusher member or pressurized fluid to expel the endoluminal device through at the desired location for treatment within the vasculature of a patient. A flexible coil can be mounted to the distal end of the elongated pusher member to provide for improved tracking.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 12. Document ID: US 6669721 B1

AB: Devices for excluding aneurysms and treating atherosclerotic disease, for intra-aneurysmal occlusion, and devices for preventing distal emboli. The devices are generally pliable and collapsible thin film devices which can be delivered via a microcatheter into the desired location where they are deployed and undergo either a shape memory phase transformation or in situ polymerization to assume the stable configuration of a permanent endoluminal prosthesis. Prior to being caused to assume their final shape, the devices remain soft, collapsible and pliable to ensure atraumatic delivery through the vascular system. Upon reaching the endoluminal defect in the vessel, the device is extruded from the microcatheter. Devices are also provided for retrieving clots.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 13. Document ID: US 6666882 B1

AB: Devices for excluding aneurysms and treating atherosclerotic disease, for intra-aneurysmal occlusion, and devices for preventing distal emboli. The devices are generally pliable and collapsible thin film devices which can be delivered via a microcatheter into the desired location where they are deployed and undergo either a shape memory phase transformation or in situ polymerization to assume the stable

configuration of a permanent endoluminal prosthesis. Prior to being caused to assume their final shape, the devices remain soft, collapsible and pliable to ensure atraumatic delivery through the vascular system. Upon reaching the endoluminal defect in the vessel, the device is extruded from the microcatheter. Devices are also provided for retrieving clots.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 14. Document ID: US 6656351 B2

AB: An embolic protection device for use in a blood vessel when an interventional procedure is being performed in a stenosed or occluded region to capture any embolic material which may be created and released into the bloodstream during the procedure. The device includes a filtering assembly having a self-expanding strut assembly and a filter element attached thereto. The filtering assembly is capable of allowing controlled backwards flow of blood through the filter assembly, or blocking the backwards flow entirely, during aspiration of embolic material trapped within the filter assembly.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 15. Document ID: US 6645224 B2

AB: An embolic protection device has a collapsible filter element (105) mounted on a carrier such as a guidewire (101). The filter element (105) collapses into the outer end of a catheter (118) for deployment and retrieval through a vascular system of a patient. The filter element (105) has a collapsible filter body with a proximal inlet end and a distal outlet end. The proximal inlet end has inlet openings sized to allow blood and embolic material enter the filter body. The outlet end has outlet openings which allow through passage of blood but retain embolic material within the filter body. After use, the catheter (118) is movable along the guidewire (101) to engage the proximal end of the filter element and close the inlet openings before sliding over the filter element from the proximal end to the distal end to progressively collapse the filter body on the guidewire (101) for retrieval. The filter element (105) may conveniently be mounted on a tubular sleeve (104) which is slidable and rotatable on the guidewire (101) between spaced-apart stops (106, 120) on the guidewire (101) which allows some manipulation of the guidewire independently of the filter when the filter is in use.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 16. Document ID: US 6607506 B2

AB: An embolic protection device for use in medical, veterinary, non-medical or industrial applications where removal of an obstruction from a small diameter vessel or vessel-like structure could produce particles, which, if allowed to remain in the vessel, could cause undesirable complications and results. One embodiment comprises a catheter for insertion into a vessel and a trap operably connected to the catheter and to a rotatable member. Rotating the rotatable member relative to the catheter actuates the trap. One embodiment comprises a rotatable member that actuates a flexible strut between an arcuately expanded position and a helically twisted position, and a membrane operably connected to the flexible strut.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 17. Document ID: US 6605111 B2

AB: Devices for excluding aneurysms and treating atherosclerotic disease, for intra-aneurysmal occlusion; and devices for preventing distal emboli. The devices are generally pliable and collapsible thin film devices which can be delivered via a microcatheter into the desired location where they are deployed and undergo either a shape memory phase transformation or in situ polymerization to assume the stable configuration of a permanent endoluminal prosthesis. Prior to being caused to assume their final shape, the devices remain soft, collapsible and pliable to ensure atraumatic delivery through the vascular system. Upon reaching the endoluminal defect in the vessel, the device is extruded from the microcatheter. Devices are also provided for retrieving clots.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 18. Document ID: US 6602261 B2

AB: An embolization device includes one or more expansible, hydrophilic embolizing elements non-releasably carried along the length of a filamentous carrier that is preferably made of a very thin, highly flexible filament or microcoil of nickel/titanium alloy. At least one expansile embolizing element is non-releasably attached to the carrier. A first embodiment includes a plurality of embolizing elements fixed to the carrier at spaced-apart intervals along its length. In a second embodiment, an elongate, continuous, coaxial embolizing element is non-releasably fixed to the exterior surface of the carrier, extending along a substantial portion of the length of the carrier proximally from a distal tip. In either of the embodiments, the embolizing elements may be made of a hydrophilic, macroporous, polymeric, hydrogel foam material. In the second embodiment, the elongate embolizing element is preferably made of a porous, environmentally-sensitive, expansile hydrogel that expands, after a predetermined time delay, in response to a change in an environmental parameter, such as pH or temperature.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 19. Document ID: US 6599448 B1

AB: The present invention provides a radio-opaque composition including a polymer or monomer, wherein the polymer or monomer has a non-leachable radio-opaque moiety. The non-leachable radio-opaque moiety is covalently attached to the polymer or monomer.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 20. Document ID: US 6592526 B1

AB: A rotationally vibrating imaging catheter and method of utilization has an array of ultrasound transducers and an actuator along with signal processing, display, and power subsystems. The actuator of the preferred embodiment is a solid-state nitinol actuator. The actuator causes the array to oscillate such that the tip of the catheter may be rotated through an angle equal to or less than 360 degrees. The tip is then capable of rotating back the same amount. This action is repeated until the desired imaging information is acquired. The rotationally vibrating catheter produces more imaging points than a non-rotating imaging catheter and eliminates areas of missing information in the reconstructed image.

Rotationally vibrating catheters offer higher image resolution than stationary array catheters and greater flexibility and lower costs than mechanically rotating imaging catheters.

The rotationally vibrating array carried on a catheter may also be vibrated or rocked forward and backward to allow for acquisition of three-dimensional information within a region around the transducer array.

The addition of adjunctive therapies to the imaging catheter enhances the utility of the instrument. Examples of such therapies include atherectomy, stent placement, thrombectomy and irradiation.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

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☐ 21. Document ID: US 6569179 B2

AB: One aspect of the present invention pertains to an implantable medical device for at least partially obstructing a neck portion of a vascular aneurysm. The implantable medical device includes an occlusion subassembly having a central tubular member and at least one lateral protrusion fixedly attached to the central tubular member. The lateral protrusion(s) and the central tubular member are of a size and overall flexibility to lodge at the neck portion of the vascular aneurysm. A coil is attached to the lateral protrusion.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 22. Document ID: US 6558405 B1

AB: An intravascular filter for capturing embolic particles entrained in blood flowing in an arterial vessel during an interventional procedure. The filter is intended to be used as a primary filtering device in conjunction with interventional treatment procedures such as balloon angioplasty and/or stenting. The filter may also be used as a secondary filtering device in conjunction with suction in atherectomy and other interventional procedures. The filter is capable of capturing embolic particles at least as small as 150 microns in diameter, thereby increasing the safety of balloon angioplasty and stenting. The filter includes a spring-like expandable strut assembly and a filtering medium composed of a plurality of complex passageways. The filter assembly is compressible to an initial low profile delivery diameter and is expandable to a larger deployed diameter.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 23. Document ID: US 6547787 B1

AB: A drug delivery catheter suited for cardiac procedures including transmyocardial revascularization. The catheter includes a distal helical coil or other fixation and penetrating element, which can be operated from the proximal end of the catheter to engage and penetrate the myocardium. Once delivered to the inside of the heart, the catheter can be used to created several helical wounds in the myocardium, and also inject small doses of therapeutic agents to the wounds. The TMR

accomplished by the procedure provides for large wound to penetration ratio, and limits the potential of perforating the heart wall.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 24. Document ID: US 6540722 B1

AB: An embolic protection device for use in a blood vessel when an interventional procedure is being performed in a stenosed or occluded region to capture any embolic material which may be created and released into the bloodstream during the procedure. The device includes a filtering assembly having a self-expanding strut assembly and a filter element attached thereto. In one embodiment, the filtering assembly is attached to the distal end of a guide wire and is deployed within the patient's vasculature as the guide wire is manipulated into the area of treatment. A restraining sheath placed over the filtering assembly in a coaxial arrangement maintains the filtering assembly in its collapsed position until it is ready to be deployed by the physician. Thereafter, the sheath can be retracted to expose the filtering assembly which will then self-expand within the patient's vasculature. Interventional devices can be delivered over the guide wire and any embolic debris created during the interventional procedure and released into the blood stream will enter the filtering assembly and be captured therein. Other embodiments include filtering assemblies attached to an outer tubular member and inner shaft member which apply axial force to the distal ends of the assembly to either expand or contract the struts as needed.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 25. Document ID: US 6511496 B1

AB: An intravascular filter device for capturing embolic particles entrained in blood flowing in an arterial vessel during an interventional procedure. The filter includes an expandable strut assembly and a filtering medium. Each strut is coated with an elastic polymer in order to minimize trauma to an arterial lumen upon deployment of the filter and to ensure secure adhesion of the filtering medium to the struts. Attached to the coating of the strut assembly is the filtering medium which is formed from a thin elastic polymer membrane containing a plurality of holes which allow blood to pass through filter while capturing embolic particles. The filtering medium is attached to the layer of polymeric material by laser welding, ultrasonic welding or adhesive bonding.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 26. Document ID: US 6488701 B1

AB: A stent-graft assembly having a thin-walled membrane and method of preparing the same are disclosed. In a first embodiment, the assembly comprises a stent, a coating and a porous membrane, wherein the membrane is less than 0.040 inch thick or less. Portions of the coating extend into the pores of the thin membrane to sealingly engage the membrane to achieve secure adhesion. In a second embodiment the coating and thin membrane bond to form a homogenous structure. In an alternative embodiment, the assembly comprises an inner and outer thin membrane bound to one another through the interstices of the support member and a coating at the proximal and distal regions. In any of the foregoing embodiments, the proximal and distal regions of the stent-graft assembly may comprise an additional coating, whereby layers of material are sealed, thereby minimizing thrombogenic potential of free ends of the assembly.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 27. Document ID: US 6485456 B1

AB: An embolic protection device for use in medical, veterinary, non-medical or industrial applications where removal of an obstruction from a small diameter vessel or vessel-like structure could produce particles, which, if allowed to remain in the vessel, could cause undesirable complications and results. One embodiment comprises a catheter for insertion into a vessel and a trap operably connected to the catheter and to a rotatable member. Rotating the rotatable member relative to the catheter actuates the trap. One embodiment comprises a rotatable member that actuates a flexible strut between an arcuately expanded position and a helically twisted position, and a membrane operably connected to the flexible strut.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 28. Document ID: US 6478776 B1

AB: Catheter systems and methods for implanting helical or dart-like implants into the myocardium or other body tissue. The catheter system includes a helix for fixing the distal end of the catheter to the myocardium, an implant held by the helix, mechanisms for driving the fixation helix into the myocardium, and mechanisms for driving the implant into the myocardium, removing the fixation helix and leaving the implant behind. The implant may be coated, filled, or made of a drug or drug eluting compound, or drug delivery matrix of any composition.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 29. Document ID: US 6478773 B1

AB: The apparatus for deployment of a therapeutic device such as a micro-coil detachably mounts the therapeutic device to a distal portion of a pusher member. In one embodiment, the therapeutic device is detachably mounted to the distal portion of the pusher member by a tubular collar that can be heated by a heater such as an electrical resistance coil to expand the collar and release and deploy the therapeutic device. The apparatus for deployment of a therapeutic device such as a micro-coil may also provide for a pusher member and a connector fiber for securing the therapeutic device to the pusher member. The connector fiber passes through a heater within the distal portion of the pusher member, for heating and breaking the connector fiber to release the therapeutic device when a desired placement of the therapeutic device within the vasculature is achieved.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 30. Document ID: US 6468291 B2

AB: An emboli filtration apparatus is provided comprising a guide wire having a filter element captured thereon, so that the guide wire is free to rotate or translate while the filter element remains stationary. The apparatus allows for movement and rotation of the guide wire as devices are advanced over it to treat occlusive disease, substantially without dislodging the filter element.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

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☐ 31. Document ID: US 6463317 B1

AB: This invention provides a method and a device for treating hemodynamically significant aneurysms especially in the intracranial and extracranial circulation regions using either X-ray fluoroscopy or real-time magnetic resonance (MR) imaging guidance. An MR-visible parachute-shaped occlusion device, e.g., containing multiple elongated filamentary loops made of a memory metal, elastomeric hydrogel or other expansile material, is deployed into the aneurysm by radial expansion of the expansile material outwardly into contact with the interior aneurysm surface. The device is firmly positioned against the interior aneurysm surface using a coating which adheres to that interior aneurysm surface. The device may be filled with a hardenable polymer for permanent and complete aneurysm occlusion. Wide-neck aneurysms may be treated with the same device, with the addition of a temporary balloon expanded in the parent vessel to allow expansion of the occluding device within the aneurysm, instillation of the polymer into the device, and detachment of the device from the transporting catheter. Detachment of the aneurysm occlusion device from a transport catheter is achieved by mechanical, electrical and/or chemical decoupling. A coating applied to the surface of the parachute device may induce thrombotic occlusion of the aneurysm by timed delivery of biologic modifier drugs which promote collagen formation, fibroblast growth, and endothelial ingrowth within the aneurysm. The catheter systems may have attached microcoils or may be impregnated with MR-visible agents to permit visualization in MR imaging systems.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. De

☐ 32. Document ID: US 6443926 B1

AB: An angioplasty device and particle trap for use in medical, veterinary, non-medical or industrial applications where removal of an obstruction from a small diameter vessel or vessel-like structure could produce particles, which, if allowed to remain in the vessel, could cause undesirable complications and results. One angioplasty device embodiment comprises a catheter for insertion into a vessel-like structure and a trap operably connected to the catheter and to a rotatable member. Rotating the rotatable member relative to the catheter actuates the trap. One particle trap embodiment comprises a rotatable member that actuates a flexible strut between an arcuately expanded position and a helically twisted position, and a membrane operably connected to the flexible strut.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 33. Document ID: US 6432122 B1

AB: An embolic protection device has a collapsible filter element (105) mounted on a carrier such as a guidewire (101). The filter element (105) collapses into the outer end of a catheter (118) for deployment and retrieval through a vascular system of a patient. The filter element (105) has a collapsible filter body with a proximal inlet end and a distal outlet end. The proximal inlet end has inlet openings sized to allow blood and embolic material enter the filter body. The outlet end has outlet openings which allow through passage of blood but retain embolic material within the filter body. After use, the catheter (118) is movable along the guidewire (101) to engage the proximal end of the filter element and close the inlet openings before sliding over the filter element from the proximal end to the distal end to progressively collapse the filter body on the guidewire (101) for retrieval. The filter element (105) may conveniently be mounted on a tubular sleeve (104) which is slidable and rotatable on the guidewire (101) between spaced-apart stops (106, 120) on the guidewire (101) which allows some manipulation of the guidewire independently of the filter when the filter is in use.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 34. Document ID: US 6416510 B1

AB: A drug delivery catheter suited for cardiac procedures. The catheter includes a distal helical coil or other fixation and penetrating element which can be operated from the proximal end of the catheter to engage and penetrate the myocardium. Once delivered to the inside of the heart, the catheter can be used to inject small doses of therapeutic agents to the myocardium. The drug delivery system of the catheter allows for precise control of the dose injected into the heart wall.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 35. Document ID: US 6409750 B1

AB: Bifurcated and trifurcated woven stents for insertion and delivery into a variety of anatomical structures, including the aortic-iliac bifurcation, the superior vena cava junction, and the inferior vena cava junction. The bifurcated stents includes a first leg formed from a first plurality of wires, a second leg formed from a second plurality of wires, and a common body formed from the first and second pluralities of wires. The wires may be nitinol. Biodegradable filaments may also be utilized. The angles created between the crossed wires is preferably obtuse. A variety of delivery devices formed from differently-sized tubes, portions of which may operate co-axially with each other, are also

included. The bifurcated stents may be formed from as few as two wires. The stents may be formed using plain weaving effected either by hand or by machine.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 36. Document ID: US 6336934 B1

AB: An embolic protection device has a collapsible filter element (105) mounted on a carrier such as a guidewire (101). The filter element (105) collapses into the outer end of a catheter (118) for deployment and retrieval through a vascular system of a patient. The filter element (105) has a collapsible filter body with a proximal inlet end and a distal outlet end. The proximal inlet end has inlet openings sized to allow blood and embolic material enter the filter body. The outlet end has outlet openings which allow through passage of blood but retain embolic material within the filter body. After use, the catheter (118) is movable along the guidewire (101) to engage the proximal end of the filter element and close the inlet openings before sliding over the filter element from the proximal end to the distal end to progressively collapse the filter body on the guidewire (101) for retrieval. The filter element (105) may conveniently be mounted on a tubular sleeve (104) which is slidable and rotatable on the guidewire (101) between spaced-apart stops (106, 120) on the guidewire (101) which allows some manipulation of the guidewire independently of the filter when the filter is in use.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 37. Document ID: US 6319267 B1

AB: The endoluminal device delivery assembly and method for release and deployment of an endoluminal therapeutic device at a desired location for treatment within the vasculature of a patient utilizes an elongated flexible tubular catheter with a tubular distal tip formed of a yieldable material mounted to the distal end of the catheter for releasably holding the proximal end of the endoluminal device. The endoluminal device can be dislodged from the tubular distal tip by a pusher member or pressurized fluid to expel the endoluminal device through at the desired location for treatment within the vasculature of a patient. A flexible coil can be mounted to the distal end of the elongated pusher member to provide for improved tracking.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 38. Document ID: US 6296622 B1

AB: The endoluminal device delivery system and method for delivering an endoluminal device within a body lumen uses shape memory material in the form of a tubular collar to engage the endoluminal device during delivery to the desired location. The endoluminal device is engaged internally within the tubular collar either mechanically by crimping the tubular collar around a portion of the endoluminal device, or through an adhesive bond. The tubular collar can be crimped about a rounded portion of the stem of the endoluminal device. Once the endoluminal device is maneuvered through the body lumens to the desired location, it is decoupled from the delivery system by applying heat to the tubular collar of shape memory material. When the tubular collar has been heated to a sufficient temperature, it will transition to a rubbery state and shrink in length, thereby retracting completely back on to the optical fiber, causing the distal end of the optical fiber to engage the endoluminal device and dislodge it from the tubular collar. An interlocking assembly can also be utilized at the stem portion of the endoluminal therapeutic device to releaseably connect the endoluminal therapeutic device to the elongated pusher member. The body of shape memory material can also be bonded to both the pusher member and the endoluminal device, with the tubular collar being scored to break when the tubular collar changes from the stressed configuration to the recovered configuration. A collet can also be mounted to the pusher member and disposed within.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 39. Document ID: US 6143022 A

AB: A stent-graft assembly and method of preparing the same are disclosed. In a first embodiment, the assembly comprises a stent and a graft, wherein the graft has a delivery configuration and a treatment configuration in relation to the stent. In the delivery configuration, the graft material is longer than the stent, covers the outer diameter of the stent, and is folded under and into the inner diameter of the stent. In the treatment configuration, the graft is shorter in length than the stent, such that the graft is no longer folded under the ends and the end regions of the stent are uncovered. The graft is sufficiently affixed to the stent to prevent migration of the graft, yet sufficiently free of the stent such that it can assume a second configuration upon deployment of the device.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Des

☐ 40. Document ID: US 6102932 A

AB: The endoluminal device delivery assembly and method for release and deployment of an endoluminal therapeutic device at a desired location for treatment within the vasculature of a patient utilizes an elongated flexible tubular catheter with a tubular distal tip formed of a yieldable material mounted to the distal end of the catheter for releasably holding the proximal end of the endoluminal device. The endoluminal device can be dislodged from the tubular distal tip by a pusher member or pressurized

fluid to expel the endoluminal device through at the desired location for treatment within the vasculature of a patient. A flexible coil can be mounted to the distal end of the elongated pusher member to provide for improved tracking.

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☐ 41. Document ID: US 5902263 A

AB: Apparatus and methods are provided for recanalizing stented regions within the vasculature which have become restenosed. A shearing body is displaced within the stented region in order to dislodge the stenotic material from an interface envelope defined by the inner surface of the stent. Usually, the shearing body will be compliant and sized slightly larger than the stent in order to remove stenotic material substantially uniformly around the entire interface envelope. The shearing body may be in the form of a brush, helical row, spaced-apart disks, solid compressible body, or a variety of other specific configurations.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 42. Document ID: US 5882329 A

AB: Apparatus and methods are provided for recanalizing stented regions within the vasculature which have become restenosed. A shearing body is displaced within the stented region in order to dislodge the stenotic material from an interface envelope defined by the inner surface of the stent. Usually, the shearing body will be compliant and sized slightly larger than the stent in order to remove stenotic material substantially uniformly around the entire interface envelope. The shearing body may be in the form of a brush, helical row, spaced-apart disks, solid compressible body, or a variety of other specific configurations.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 43. Document ID: US 5783130 A

AB: A miniature plastic gripper actuated by inflation of a miniature balloon and method of fabricating same. The gripper is constructed of either heat-shrinkable or heat-expandable plastic tubing and is formed around a mandrel, then cut to form gripper prongs or jaws and the mandrel removed. The gripper is connected at one end with a catheter or tube having an actuating balloon at its tip, whereby the gripper is opened or dosed by inflation or deflation of the balloon. The gripper is designed to removably retain a member to which is connected a quantity or medicine, plugs, or micro-components. The miniature plastic gripper is inexpensive to fabricate and can be used for various

applications, such as gripping, sorting, or placing of micron-scale particles for analysis.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | References | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 44. Document ID: US 5609608 A

AB: A miniature plastic gripper actuated by inflation of a miniature balloon and method of fabricating same. The gripper is constructed of either heat-shrinkable or heat-expandable plastic tubing and is formed around a mandrel, then cut to form gripper prongs or jaws and the mandrel removed. The gripper is connected at one end with a catheter or tube having an actuating balloon at its tip, whereby the gripper is opened or closed by inflation or deflation of the balloon. The gripper is designed to removably retain a member to which is connected a quantity or medicine, plugs, or micro-components. The miniature plastic gripper is inexpensive to fabricate and can be used for various applications, such as gripping, sorting, or placing of micron-scale particles for analysis.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | References | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

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Terms	Documents
L5 and alloy	44

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Search Results - Record(s) 11 through 16 of 16 returned.

☐ 11. Document ID: US 6478776 B1

AB: Catheter systems and methods for implanting helical or dart-like implants into the myocardium or other body tissue. The catheter system includes a helix for fixing the distal end of the catheter to the myocardium, an implant held by the helix, mechanisms for driving the fixation helix into the myocardium, and mechanisms for driving the implant into the myocardium, removing the fixation helix and leaving the implant behind. The implant may be coated, filled, or made of a drug or drug eluting compound, or drug delivery matrix of any composition.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KMC | Draw. Des

☐ 12. Document ID: US 6454780 B1

AB: An implantable medical device for at least partially closing a neck portion of a vascular aneurysm is disclosed. The treatment device includes a collapsible neck bridge having a delivery configuration and a deployed configuration. The treatment device also includes an actuation mechanism operably attached to the collapsible neck bridge and configured to covert the collapsible neck bridge between the delivery configuration, wherein the actuation mechanism has an elongated form, and the deployed configuration, wherein the actuation mechanism has a constricted form.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KMC | Draw. Des

☐ 13. Document ID: US 6355051 B1

AB: A guidewire filter (10) has an elongate hollow tube (12) with a proximal end, a distal end, an inside, an outside surface, and a lumen formed therethrough. The hollow tube (12) has a plurality of longitudinal slots (14) forming a plurality of longitudinal rib portions (16) near the distal region of the hollow tube (12). An actuating wire (24) with a proximal end, and a distal end is provided. Filter material (20) is positioned within the lumen in the hollow tube (12). An activation handle (38) on the proximal end of the device (10) is provided for pulling the actuating wire (24) relative to the hollow tube (12).

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 14. Document ID: US 6231588 B1

AB: A low profile device for simultaneous angioplasty and occlusion includes an angioplasty balloon and an occlusion element which adjoin a common catheter. The occlusion element may be either self-expanding (in which case it is deployed with a sheath that surrounds the catheter) or non-self-expanding (in which case it is deployed with a pull wire that passes through the catheter). The angioplasty balloon is inflated with fluid that either passes through the catheter or a separate tube (or lumen) that adjoins the catheter.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 15. Document ID: US 6168604 B1

AB: A vascular filter for capturing and removing emboli includes a sack having a mouth and a closed bottom opposite the mouth. A guide wire is received through the mouth of the sack and projected through the closed bottom of the sack. The closed bottom of the sack is connected to the projection of the guide wire therethrough. A collapsible frame is connected between the guide wire and the mouth of the sack. The collapsible frame biases the mouth of the sack open around the guide wire. A tube slidably receives the guide wire coaxially therein. The collapsible frame is moveable via the guide wire between outside the tube where the mouth of the sack is biased open by the collapsible frame and inside the tube where the mouth of the sack is closed, and vice versa.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Des

☐ 16. Document ID: US 5843103 A

AB: An atherectomy device is used for removing a restriction in a blood vessel. The atherectomy device includes a cutting portion having a lumen therein, the lumen being sized to track over a guidewire, wherein an outer surface of the cutting portion comprises a cutting surface. An elongate shaping member is cooperable with the cutting portion and is disposed generally longitudinally relative to the cutting portion. The shaping member has an insertion conformation and an expanded conformation. The expanded conformation is radially expanded relative to the insertion conformation. The shaping member is configured to deform the cutting portion from an insertion shape into a cutting shape as the shaping member moves from the insertion conformation to the expanded conformation. A drive shaft is coupled to a proximal end of the cutting portion and is configured to be rotationally driven.

preferably is disposed in a treatment vessel, and the blood intake port, when uncovered, permits a portion of the antegrade flow from a host vessel to be diverted into the lumen of the catheter. A pressure differential caused by the blood intake from the host vessel establishes a venturi-effect suitable for manipulating flow in the treatment vessel. The flow characteristics may be manipulated via the intake port to direct emboli into the lumen of the catheter for subsequent removal.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 4. Document ID: US 6605102 B1

AB: The present invention provides a method of forming a medical device and medical devices which can be formed in accordance with the method. In one embodiment, the method includes the steps of a) providing a metal fabric formed of a plurality of strands formed of a metal which can be heat treated to substantially set a desired shape; b) deforming the metal fabric to generally conform to a surface of a molding element; c) heat treating the metal fabric in contact with the surface of the molding element to substantially set the shape of the fabric in its deformed state; and d) removing the metal fabric from contact with the molding element. The resulting metal fabric will define a medical device which can be collapsed for passage through a catheter or the like for deployment in a channel of a patient's body. Medical devices made in accordance with this method can have varying structures. In one embodiment, the medical device is carried by a guidewire and has a metal fabric extending between first and second ends, the ends of the device being adapted to slide along the guidewire. The metal fabric has a collapsed configuration in which the ends of the metal fabric are spaced from one another along the guidewire and a preset expanded configuration in which the ends of the metal fabric are positioned closer to one another. The metal fabric will cause the device to elastically substantially resume its preset expanded configuration when released from confinement within a channel in a patient's body.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 5. Document ID: US 6592616 B1

AB: A device for trapping plaque against the vascular wall includes a tubular-shaped net which is made from a blood-permeable and biocompatable material having expandable members attached to each end of the tubular net. The expandable members are placed in their expanded position within a blood vessel to maintain the tubular net against the area of plaque to be treated with an interventional procedure. A balloon angioplasty procedure or stenting procedure is subsequently performed within the inner lumen formed in the tubular net. The tubular net prevents any emboli which may be created during the interventional procedure from entering into the bloodstream.

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 6712835 B2

AB: Medical devices for filtering fluids flowing through a lumen and a method of forming medical devices. The devices can be used in vascular channels, urinary tracts, biliary ducts and the like, and filter emboli and other debris generated at a treatment site.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6702834 B1

AB: An embolic protection device for use in a blood vessel when an interventional procedure is being performed in a stenosed or occluded region to capture any embolic material which may be created and released into the bloodstream during the procedure. The device includes a filtering assembly having a self-expanding strut assembly and a filter element attached thereto. In one embodiment, the filtering assembly is attached to the distal end of a guide wire and is deployed within the patient's vasculature as the guide wire is manipulated into the area of treatment. A restraining sheath placed over the filtering assembly in a coaxial arrangement maintains the filtering assembly in its collapsed position until it is ready to be deployed by the physician. Thereafter, the sheath can be retracted to expose the filtering assembly which will then self-expand within the patient's vasculature. Interventional devices can be delivered over the guide wire and any embolic debris created during the interventional procedure and released into the blood stream will enter the filtering assembly and be captured therein. Other embodiments include filtering assemblies attached to an outer tubular member and inner shaft member which apply axial force to the distal ends of the assembly to either expand or contract the struts as needed.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 3. Document ID: US 6682505 B2

AB: Methods and apparatus are provided for removing emboli generated during a surgical procedure comprising a catheter having proximal and distal ends, a lumen extending therethrough, an occlusive member affixed to the distal end, and at least one blood intake port disposed in a lateral surface of the catheter. The occlusive member

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 6. Document ID: US 6579310 B1

AB: An intravascular stent having struts which overlap, at least partially, when the stent is compressed. The overlapping struts allow the stent to be crimped to a smaller initial delivery diameter than may be achieved with non-overlapping designs for given metal density. The stent has a reduced delivery diameter which allows for the construction of reduced profile stent-delivery systems, which thereby allow for the stenting of smaller vessels than has heretofore been possible.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 7. Document ID: US 6558405 B1

AB: An intravascular filter for capturing embolic particles entrained in blood flowing in an arterial vessel during an interventional procedure. The filter is intended to be used as a primary filtering device in conjunction with interventional treatment procedures such as balloon angioplasty and/or stenting. The filter may also be used as a secondary filtering device in conjunction with suction in atherectomy and other interventional procedures. The filter is capable of capturing embolic particles at least as small as 150 microns in diameter, thereby increasing the safety of balloon angioplasty and stenting. The filter includes a spring-like expandable strut assembly and a filtering medium composed of a plurality of complex passageways. The filter assembly is compressible to an initial low profile delivery diameter and is expandable to a larger deployed diameter.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 8. Document ID: US 6558401 B1

AB: A low profile device for simultaneous angioplasty and occlusion includes an angioplasty balloon and an occlusion element which adjoin a common catheter. The occlusion element may be either self-expanding (in which case it is deployed with a sheath that surrounds the catheter) or non-self-expanding (in which case it is deployed with a pull wire that passes through the catheter). The angioplasty balloon is inflated with fluid that either passes through the catheter or a separate tube (or lumen) that adjoins the catheter.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Des

☐ 9. Document ID: US 6511496 B1

AB: An intravascular filter device for capturing embolic particles entrained in blood flowing in an arterial vessel during an interventional procedure. The filter includes an expandable strut assembly and a filtering medium. Each strut is coated with an elastic polymer in order to minimize trauma to an arterial lumen upon deployment of the filter and to ensure secure adhesion of the filtering medium to the struts. Attached to the coating of the strut assembly is the filtering medium which is formed from a thin elastic polymer membrane containing a plurality of holes which allow blood to pass through filter while capturing embolic particles. The filtering medium is attached to the layer of polymeric material by laser welding, ultrasonic welding or adhesive bonding.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

☐ 10. Document ID: US 6503271 B2

AB: A stent having marker tabs formed from a micro-alloyed combination of materials provides for more precise placement and post-procedural visualization in a vessel, by increasing the radiopacity of the stent under X-ray fluoroscopy. A unique micro-alloying process is utilized to form the tabs, comprising a first alloy and a second alloy, wherein one of these alloys is radiopaque. This substantially eliminates the possibility of galvanic action between the tab and the stent. This process is also applicable to other medical devices.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Des

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Terms	Documents
L7 and (shape adj memory)	16

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